

The Dallas Herald.

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What, or produce of any kind that we can use, taken at the best market price, for all done to this effect.

Subscription to the Houston Telegraph and the Austin Gazette received at this office, at the published rates.

Those of our subscribers who have promised us wheat, and have not as yet delivered the same, are requested to bring it in with as little delay as possible. We desire to get up a good supply of paper, and specie, or something that will bring it, is the only thing that will buy it; we also wish in a few months to enlarge our paper to double its present size, and thereby give our readers as much, if not more reading matter than any paper in the State, outside of Houston. It will depend altogether upon the encouragement and promptness of our patrons, whether we shall do this or not. Persons at a distance can deposit wheat at any of the following mills, and the miller's receipt will bring the paper, viz: Mansfield Mills, Tarrant Co., Record & Elliot's, Cedar Springs, Horton & Newton's, Wigginton's and Parker's Mills, in Dallas county, and at Dowell's Mill near McKinney, in Collin county.

The attention of all members of Bee's (late Gano's) Brigade, on leave of absence or furlough, is directed to Gen. Orders No. 10, from that Brigade, in to-day's Herald.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE.—After the rain of the early part of last week, we had nearly two days of most beautiful, warm Spring-like weather, and the indications were that it would continue for some time. On Saturday morning however, the sky was again overcast, and during the day rain fell quite fast, continuing during the night, and nearly the whole day on Sunday. In the mean time the wind veered round to the North, and on Monday morning it was sleeting, and later in the day snowing pretty briskly for an hour or two. Monday night, however, the sky was again clear and has remained so up to the time of writing, with a light North wind.

Within the past ten days more rain has fallen than we remember to have seen for several years in the same length of time, and it must have been general, all over the country, for the river which receded a little on Saturday, again began to rise rapidly. On Tuesday morning it had spread over the entire bottom, presenting an unbroken expanse of water from the town to the prairie on the West side of the river, a distance of some two miles and upwards.

It has been several years since we have seen the river so high. We do not think we will hear any more complaints of scarcity of water for several months at least.

P.S.—Up to 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, the river has receded about seven feet. Weather remains clear and pleasant.

We learn that the bridge on White Rock Creek, 4 miles from town, on the Shreveport road, was carried away on Monday last by the high water. A raft had formed against it during the rise of last week, and the last rise swept the bridge off.

ANOTHER.—We are informed that the bridge on the lower McKinney road over White Rock creek, has also been carried away by the high water.

All the water courses have been full by the last heavy rains, and we hope and believe that the earth has become thoroughly saturated—a thing which has not been the case in this section for a number of years.

The recent high water has sadly damaged our mails for two weeks past. No mails from the South has reached here since last Sunday week. The Northern mail came in yesterday, but brought no news.—As for the horse mails, viz: to Denton, Fort Worth, Kaufman, Greenville, &c., they have been thoroughly water-bound for two weeks.

We have been compelled to draw on our old exchanges for nearly all the contents of to-day's paper, not having received any exchanges for over ten days.

We have a report brought by a gentleman who arrived here last night from our army in Louisiana, that Fort Fisher (Wilmington) had fallen. Our informant states that he heard the report at Marshall, about the 1st inst., as having just been received at that place. He could get no particulars.

We may add, that our dates by Houston, are from New York, as late as the 12th ult., at which time there was no mention made of an intended renewal of the attack on Wilmington.

We give the report as we receive it, hoping that it may prove incorrect.

In the house of representatives the military committee reported a general exemption bill. The clause in regard to exemption of the press is materially changed; also that in relation to teachers, exempting only teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, and military academies; on newspapers, one editor for each paper, and such printers and pressmen as the editor will certify on oath are indispensable.

FROM ARKANSAS.—THE ENEMY LEAVING FORT SMITH AND LITTLE ROCK.—FOUR STEAMERS CAPTURED ON THE UPPER ARKANSAS.—We are indebted to Capt. John T. Fisher, A. C. S., at this place, for the following extract of a letter, the writer of which, as well as his informant, Capt. F. assures us, are known to him as men in whom he can place implicit reliance. The letter is dated,

CLARKSVILLE, Jan. 23rd, 1865.
CAPTAIN:—Mr. Ward, (son of Capt. A. M. Ward, A. C. S.,) arrived here yesterday, bringing news that all the Federals save 400 Infantry, had left Fort Smith, destination Tennessee. Also says it was reported that troops are leaving Little Rock for same place. He says Col. Brooks had captured two steamboats, with 500 negroes—killed most of them and destroyed the boats. He captured two other boats on the Upper Arkansas river, which he still held up to the time of his (Ward's) leaving. J. E. COX.
To Capt. J. T. Fisher.

Major J. K. P. Campbell, C. S., has kindly shown us a letter written at Washington, Ark., dated Jan. 28th, which contains the following important items.

"The St. Louis Republican and Chicago Times of the 16th and 17th inst., (January) positively assert that both England and France will recognize the Confederate States after the 4th March next. They say that the government at Washington has official information of this fact, hence their great desire to negotiate terms of peace. The position assumed by foreign powers is, that inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln only received Northern votes in the late election, he can only be considered as President of a Northern Republic. The Northern papers team with exciting editorials upon this point.

"Gen. J. Johnson has again been placed in command of Hood's army.
"No news from the enemy. Fort Smith is undoubtedly still in the possession of the Federals."

At a meeting held at Bastrop on the 10th of Dec. last, a company was organized to establish a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Christian Church. A board of Trustees was elected, who chose C. Kendrick as President and Editor of the paper, Wm. J. Cain, associate editor and publisher, J. N. McFadden, C. Carlton, B. Swener and A. Ellett corresponding editors. The paper is to be started about the 1st of April, at Austin, and will be called "The Christian Philanthropist." Terms \$4 per annum.

A bill has passed the Confederate House of Representatives, to define and punish conspiracy. It went to the Senate and passed, slightly amended. We give the bill below, as it came from the Senate, Dec. 17th, with the amendment of the Senate put in brackets:

A BILL TO DEFINE AND PUNISH CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the Confederate States shall, with intent to injure the Confederate States, conspire to subvert, overturn or destroy by force the Government of the Confederate States, or to oppose, by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or, by force, to hinder, delay or prevent the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to seize, take, possess or destroy any property of the Confederate States against its consent, or to prevent, delay or hinder, by force or fraud, the transportation of supplies or men, or to belonging to the army of the Confederate States, or to destroy or injure any road, boat, engine or work employed in such transportation, or to hold any secret communication or intercourse with an enemy of the Confederate States, or to aid or abet the enemy in this war upon the Confederate States, or persons in rebellion against the same, or to promote disobedience of lawful military orders, mutiny or desertion, or unauthorized absence, in the army of the Confederate States, or among the soldiers in the military service, each and every person so offending, shall be guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned, with or without labor, not exceeding five years: [Provided, That any person charged with the offense mentioned in this act, if such person be in the military or naval service of the Confederate States, may be tried by a military court or court martial, and if found guilty be punished by fine and imprisonment as hereinbefore provided, or such other punishment, not capital, as the court shall adjudge; and if the person charged be not in the military or naval service as aforesaid, such person shall be tried in the District Court of the Confederate States for the proper district.]

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.—The Charleston Mercury, of Dec. 13th, says: "The following extract of a private letter from Nassau conveys a very important hint. 'I am of the opinion that during this winter blockading fleet. Hundreds of Yanks are now here, and I suspect that it is a settled plan here to capture vessels by stratagem at sea. Spies are all around, and it may be that you will here of several Roanoke affairs this next moon. An attempt was thus made to capture the Owl, which failed, and eight of the crew are now in irons, one of them holding a Yankee commission as Master's Mate. This looks serious, but proper precautions on the part of the officers will render these devilish plans abortive. Owing to the dubious character of English neutrality, these mercenary minions of the tyrannical Yankee Government will escape punishment.'

BRIG. GEN. STRAHL.—In the death of this officer the army of Tennessee has lost one of its most promising young officers, and Tennessee a gallant son. At the breaking out of the war, Gen. Strahl was quite a young man, and had just engaged in a legal practice in Dyer county. He was among the first to volunteer, and entered the service as a lieutenant, from which position he had meritoriously risen to the rank he held at the time of his death. His brigade is a band of heroes, who will sorely lament the loss of their loved commander.

SHREVEPORT, Jan. 23, 1865.
DEAR NEWS:—Dates from Jackson, Miss., of the 14th inst., state that Gen. J. R. Johnson has been restored to the command of the army of Tennessee. The bulk of this army is at Tupelo—one corps at Corinth. The favorable accounts given by travelers of Hood's success not confirmed.
No movement on the part of Sherman at the above dates.
The Georgia railroad has been repaired, and by this time, is in running order through to Augusta. M. E.

Latest Yankee News.
The New York papers are filled with the subject of the negotiations for peace. The World has a most scathing article on Butler. The editor says:

"Like a heap of offal flung out of a window in the night—an odorous warning to the feet and nostrils of pedestrians at the dawn—his creature, named a General by power, and called the Beast by lips too dainty to be wholly just, lies worse than dead."

The Times denounces the attempt of F. P. Blair to go to Richmond, unofficially, on a peace mission, and says no good can come of it.
The Times quotes from the Richmond papers articles ridiculing the peace mission of the Blairs. The Examiner says: "We would not be superstitious, but we seem to perceive in the air a taint of sulphuric odors of Washington. 'By the pricking of your thumbs you can tell when something wicked this way comes.' It is not yet clear, but will probably be soon made plain enough, what particular piece of Yankee villainy and treachery lurks under the unofficial visit of Blair Sr. and Blair Jr., within our lines."

The Yankee Senate have under consideration the question of giving notice to Great Britain of the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 which allows each government to have but one armed vessel on the lakes.

The Tribune says:
"The Richmond press seems unanimous in its depreciation of that visit (by Mr. Blair) as at once presumptuous, and perilous—an affront to the dignity, and a peril to the security of the Confederacy." The editor says it is recommended that they should be treated as spies.

The tactics of Americans through Canada says the Gazette, is now completely stopped. In the Rebel Senate, on the 6th inst., Mr. Caperton introduced a resolution of thanks "to Brigadier General Stand Watie and Colonel Gano, and the officers and men under their command, for the daring and skill exhibited in the capture of over two hundred and fifty loaded wagons in the Cherokee Nation on the 19th of September 1864, and for other brilliant and successful services in the Indian Territory."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Reference having lately been made to what is called the Monroe Doctrine, it seems proper to state precisely what Mr. Monroe said upon the subject of foreign interference on this continent, and the occasion on which it was said:

The Holy Alliance held a Congress at Laybach in 1821, and there laid down the principle that they had a right to interfere in the affairs of another State, and to reform its government in order to prevent the effect of its bad example. The "bad example" in question was free government, for they had no objections to urge against a despotism, provided it was legitimate. In 1822, they had another Congress at Verona. Ferdinand VII, of Spain, had, in the interval, been overthrown by a popular revolution, and the Cortez had established a free government upon the ruins of his despotism. The question of overthrowing the Cortez and restoring Ferdinand was brought before the Congress, and Russia, Austria, France and Prussia voted in favor of it. England dissented and protested, but as usual did nothing, so France, to whom the task was committed, marshaled an army in the spring of the next year into Spain, to overthrow the Cortez, with very little opposition and restored Ferdinand.

The South American colonies of Spain and Mexico had revolted from Spain many years before, and that Power was at the time waging a feeble and hopeless war against them. In December, 1823, Ferdinand addressed a note to the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, inviting them to a solemn conference at Paris, with a view of adjusting the affairs of the colonies in such a manner that they should be restored to Spain, and he appealed to the doctrine laid down at Laybach in support of his claim to assistance. The conference did not take place, in consequence of the firm stand taken by Mr. Canning, at that time Foreign Secretary of England, who, in October of that year held a conference with the French Minister in London, in which he informed him that if the Holy Alliance attempted to interfere in the affairs of the Spanish colonies, England would recognize them at once. In December, the Congress of the United States met, and Mr. Monroe, believing that the allies would attempt the intervention, intimated very plainly in his message, that they could not do so without finding a lion in their path. This was a particular declaration, made on a particular purpose. The men who talked about the Monroe doctrine as justifying the United States in excluding all foreign colonization from this continent, could hardly find their opinion upon this passage of the message of 1823.

But Mr. Monroe, in the same message, or one preceding it, entered his solemn protest against the colonization of any portion of America by any of the European Powers. That declaration is, we suppose, the foundation of the Monroe Doctrine, which has been interpreted to mean that nobody is to appropriate any part of America but the United States, and that the United States are at liberty to take it all, as a convenience offers. It is worthy of remark that the leaders of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives in 1832, when this subject came up incidentally upon a bill to appropriate money to pay the plenipotentiary of Panama, unanimously repudiated this second branch of the Monroe doctrine. Rives, McLane, of Delaware, McDuffie, Wickliffe, Buchanan, all spoke against it, and so did Van Buren in the Senate. McLane offered to the original resolution for paying the ministers an amendment declaring the opinion of the

House that the ministers who were to be sent were to have diplomatic powers only; no power to sit, debate or vote, or enter into any stipulations binding the United States to lend assistance, in case of any invasion, to "any of the Governments aforesaid," and Mr. King added this amendment: After the words "aforesaid Governments" insert "or any compact or engagement by which the United States shall be pledged to the Spanish American States, to maintain by force the principle that no part of the American continent is henceforward to be subject to colonization by any European Power." Mr. McDuffie, in the course of the debate, said that England, or any other foreign Power, had as much right to buy Cuba as we may to buy Florida.—Richmond Whig.

THE BUTLER PORTER EXPEDITION.—The Petersburg Express of yesterday says: From all accounts, never did an expedition suffer more than has this Porter-Butler affair, which has so signally failed off the mouth of Cape Fear.

Old Neptune tumbled and tossed these fellows about like so many potatoes, and sea-sickness became universal. Even the horses, we are told went overboard along with the swallowed but undigested rations of Butler's army, and such "cascading" and retching and groining were probably never before seen. Off the coast of North Carolina, from Hatteras to the Cape Fear, there prevails, at this season of the year, what nautical men term a "gross sea," and its effects upon persons unused to going down to the sea in ships, are well nigh heartrending. We have seen men on the boat from Wilmington to Charleston offer \$10.00 in gold to be put ashore, and we have known ladies so prostrated from the sea sickness that they had to be lifted from the cars to the omnibus in Petersburg, although they had traveled over two hundred miles by rail after landing at Wilmington. Our word for it, that Butler the beast, and all his comrades, white and black, will recollect the expedition to Wilmington the latest day of their lives.—Richmond Whig, Jan. 2.

The defeat of the grand attempt against Wilmington, for which thank God, is a matter of universal congratulation among our citizens. Everybody is pleased and jubilant.

Liberal praises are showered upon the officers in command, and fervent thanksgivings are offered to Him who fought for us by sending his gales upon the deep. The attack of the enemy, which ceased on the 20th, became an escape on the 27th; on the 28th there great fleet of monitors and transports had disappeared behind the ocean's convexity. Whither gone we know not yet. A gale on the night of the 27th, overtook them, with what effect we have not heard.—Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 30.

KENTUCKY.—The Confederate General Lyon's raid through Kentucky has been concluded. From Western Tennessee he crossed the Cumberland, and moved through Christian County to Hopkinsville. The suppressions of the Administration leave us in the dark as to his further movements through the State, but we now learn that he has made a junction with Hood by way of McMinnville and Tullahoma, conscripting troopers and appropriating horses as he went. He must therefore have made a circuit through one half of the State of Kentucky; and in his threatening movement towards the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains, must have led to the hasty retreat from Virginia in which Burbridge abandoned his artillery. Few raids of the war appear to have been crowned with such complete and such important success.

The movement of Lyon into Western Kentucky appears however to have taken the form of permanent results. Guerrillas appear to have sprung up along its track as fire starts out in the heavens in the wake of a comet. Colonel Taylor of the Confederate service holds a part of Central Kentucky. His headquarters are on the Ohio at Owensboro. His troops hold that river for seventy or eighty miles and occupy on its banks the important towns of Hawesville and Henderson. This war in the rear is growing into great significance in Kentucky, and will continue to do so until it shall assume dimensions which will make, as it has already done in Virginia, operations based on lines of communication through that State an absolute impossibility.—N. Y. News, Jan. 11th.

An Alabama paper says: "We noticed some time since in one of our exchanges, that a negro, living, we think, in Savannah or Augusta, Ga., was changing color and becoming white. We recall to mind this instance, from the fact that there is an old negro on one of our river steamers, who has followed the business of pilot since 1819, whose skin is now likewise changing from jet black to the fairest white. His neck and arms, as far down as his fingers, are of a smooth, soft, delicate whiteness, that would rival that of the tenderest, purest Circassian. His lips are of a soft, ruddy hue, and his face and body beginning to show the same radical wonderful change. His name is Peter, and a more faithful, true hearted servant cannot be found. He had been the means of rescuing from watery graves several persons in cases of accidents to boats on the Chattahoochee river, and but a few years since, saved from drowning a lady now living in our city. The Ethiopian's skin changes, not by his own power, it is true—still it changes. What is the explanation of this strange physiological phenomenon?"

A TIMELY INVENTION.—There is now in successful operation at the Confederate States Laboratory, in this city, a machine capable of turning out three hundred and forty thousand percussion gun caps in eight hours filling and pressing them. The fastest machine used in the United States, of which we have any knowledge, is Wright's patent, which only turns out thirty thousand in ten hours. The Champion Confederate machine, or machines—as there are two of them—are capable of turning out an amount of work by three hands that formerly required one hundred operatives.—Richmond Sentinel.

Cato at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language.

Resolutions of the following character have been introduced into the United States House of Representatives:

The propositions of the resolutions thus amended are these: That the members of the Cabinet shall at all times have the right to occupy seats on the floor of the House, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments; and that it shall be their duty to attend the House at the opening of its sittings on two days in each week to give information in reply to such questions as may be propounded to them by leave of the House.

The Clerk is to make a record of resolutions requiring information for the departments, and of questions to be put to any member of the Cabinet, and to put any such officer of the resolution in question three days before hand.

On Monday and Thursday of each week the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in order in which they have been entered for the day. The member offering a resolution may state briefly its object and scope, and the reasons for requiring the information. The Secretary may give the information or state why it cannot or ought not to be made public, and then the House shall, without further debate, vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn or postponed. In putting questions and delivering answers neither the members of the House nor the Secretaries shall offer arguments or opinions, or state facts, except as far as may be necessary to explain the question or answer.

THE FRONTIER.—Private advices inform us that there have been some Indian troubles in Llano and Burnet counties within the last ten days. Houses burned, women and children murdered and taken captive, stock killed and horses stolen. Our informant states that no doubt is entertained of the genuineness of Comanche barbarity in these outrages.

Can it be that these things are the forerunners of the anticipated Federal advance on northern Texas the coming Spring, which our private information from that quarter informs us, as more than likely to take place?

Our authorities and our people must alumber no longer. Be prepared for the tendered issue. It may be one demanding the boldest exertion of our stoutest energies.

Since the foregoing was set in type, we have received a letter from Fort Mason of recent date, written by Hon. Mr. Randall, member of the Legislature, detailing more Indian outrages committed within a few miles of that place. The murder of Mrs. Joy and her daughter, Mrs. Todd, of a negro girl; the wounding of Mr. Todd and capture of his daughter Alice, a lovely girl of thirteen years of age, who had returned home only a short time previous from a distant school. The Indians were dressed like white persons, wearing hats, shoes, and jeans clothing.

We regret that our limited space will not permit us to publish the letter entire.—Gazette.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a special meeting of Tanshill Lodge, No. 67, of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Lodge Room, in the town of Dallas, Texas, on Friday, 24 February, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5805, the following proceedings were had:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of brothers W. H. Hughes, W. R. Masten, J. L. Smith, E. M. Stackpole and J. C. McCoy, be appointed, to draft a preamble and resolutions suitable to the occasion, which reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove, by death, our well beloved brother, A. J. MAY, a Mason in good standing, and a member of this Lodge, from his labors on earth, to rest, "in mansions not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of brother MAY, our country has lost a patriot, the Fraternity a worthy member, Society one of its brightest ornaments, the Church an exemplary and devoted Christian, and his family a kind and affectionate husband and parent.

Resolved, 2d, That while we lament his sudden death and deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, we have reason to believe that their loss is his great gain; that he has passed from this "vale of tears" to the bright mansions of that Celestial Lodge above, where rules the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe.

Resolved, 3d, That the Angel of Death, in this sudden visitation, forcibly reminds us of the solemn admonitions given us from the "rattle to the grave," "be ye ready, for ye know not the day nor the hour," and that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, 4th, That we tender to his sorrowing family, in this their hour of grief, our heart-felt condolence, and as a mark of respect for our departed brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, that the "Dallas Herald" be requested to publish the same, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge.
W. H. HUGHES,
W. R. MASTEN,
J. L. SMITH,
E. M. STACKPOLE,
J. C. MCCOY,
Attest: J. W. SWINDLELL, Secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS BEE'S BRIGADE,
Camp Galus, U. S. N., January 20, 1865.
GENERAL ORDER,
No. 10.

1. All officers and soldiers belonging to this command (late Gano's Brigade) now absent, with, at the expiration of their respective leaves of absence or furloughs, report to their commands at Bush, Cherokee County, Texas.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE.
A. D. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

Land and Stock Horses for Sale.
TEN thousand acres of Land for sale in Parker, Denton and Collin counties—containing a good farm in Parker county, with 200 acres in cultivation; a small farm in Denton county, and another in Collin county, the latter with good buildings.

150-160 head of STOCK HORSES.
The whole of the above property will be sold for negroes or Confederate money. For further information, enquire of
WITT & WIGGINTON,
Trinity Mills, Dallas co., Jan. 22, 1865—24-4.

WOOL CARDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Dallas and the people generally, that their Carding Machine in the North part of the town of Dallas, is again in operation, where we will be pleased to meet as many of our old friends and customers as we are able to accommodate.

Wool must be washed clean and free from burrs. One pound of grease to every eight pounds of wool must be furnished.
Our terms are one-fourth of the wool, or 12 1/2 cents per pound for white, 15 cents for colored. On all terms. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for carding that we can dispose of. The proceeds must be all cases be delivered before the work is done.
ELLIS & BROWN,
Dallas, Texas, January 20, 1865.—24-4.